

Preliminary Alternative # 3
Corresponding to Solution Strategy 1A, 2A, 3B, 4A (Minimum)

Primary Conflict	Approach to Resolve Conflict
Fisheries and Diversions (Conflict 1)	Increase Fish Productivity (1A) Diversion Modification (1B)
Habitat and Land Use/Flood Protection (Conflict 2)	Preserve Existing Land Use (2A) Create Additional Habitat Area (2B)
Water Supply Availability and Beneficial Uses (Conflict 3)	Reduce Critical Export Area Demands (3A) Enhance Delta Supplies as Inflows (3B)
Water Quality and Land Use (Conflict 4)	Managing Quality of Delta Inflow (4A) Manage Instream/In-delta Water Quality (4B)
Minimum or Maximum	

Solution Overview

This solution strategy consists of actions that increase fish populations through the protection and enhancement of existing habitat and by improving water quality of inflows to the Delta. Water demand is primarily achieved by increases in supply north of the Delta. As this is a minimum strategy, increases in supply are derived primarily through better long term planning and management leading to improved utilization of the existing supply.

Actions Selected

Habitat - This alternative is characterized by actions to protect or enhance existing wetland and terrestrial habitat.

Populations - Actions to enhance populations are limited to removal of barriers for spawning fish in upland reservoirs.

Diversions - None

Water Use - Water supply is enhanced through institutional and regulatory actions, improved long term planning and facilitation of water transfers.

Water Quality - Water quality is improved by source controls applied to agricultural drainage and improved enforcement of permits for waste water and industrial discharges.

Land Use/Levees/Flood Protection - Under this alternative levee maintenance would be funded and conducted using uniform standards.

Institutional - Institutional coordination would be required to better conduct long range planning and facilitate water transfers.

Preliminary Assessment

This alternative's implementation would achieve modest improvements in water supply and minor enhancement of existing Delta habitat. It would not likely ensure ESA compliance or substantially increase the reliability of Delta supplies during critical periods. A key deficiency is that supply enhancements do not include additional surface or groundwater storage that could be utilized for water supply and environmental benefits.

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